

Hoover Institution

The **Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace** is an American conservative public policy think tank and research institution located at Stanford University in California. It began as a library founded in 1919 by Stanford alumnus Herbert Hoover, before he became President of the United States. The library, known as the Hoover Institution Library and Archives, houses multiple archives related to Hoover, World War I, World War II, and other world-historical events. According to the *2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report* (Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program, University of Pennsylvania), Hoover is No. 18 (of 90) in the "Top Think Tanks in the United States".^[2]

The Hoover Institution is a unit of Stanford University^[3] but has its own board of overseers.^[4] It is located on the campus. Its mission statement outlines its basic tenets: representative government, private enterprise, peace, personal freedom, and the safeguards of the American system.^[5] The institution is generally described as conservative.^[6]^[7]^[8]; Thomas W. Gilligan, a director at the Hoover, has disputed the application of political labels to the institute, saying the institution's charter is not partisan but rather tries to remind Americans to "think twice about the dangers of the hubris of centralized solutions to civic and political challenges."^[9]

The institution has been a place of scholarship for individuals who previously held high-profile positions in government, such as George Shultz, Condoleezza Rice, Michael Boskin, Edward Lazear, John B. Taylor, Edwin Meese, and Amy Zegart—all Hoover Institution fellows. In 2007, retired U.S. Army General John P. Abizaid, former commander of the U.S. Central Command, was named the Institution's first annual Annenberg Distinguished Visiting Fellow.^[10] Former Secretary of Defense General James Mattis served as a research fellow at Hoover before being appointed by the Trump administration.^[11]

The institution is housed in four buildings on the Stanford campus. The most prominent facility is the landmark Hoover Tower, which is a popular visitor attraction. The tower features an observation deck on the top level that provides visitors with a panoramic view of the Stanford campus and surrounding area. Additionally, the institution has a branch office in the Johnson Center in Washington, DC.

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace

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| | |
| Motto | Ideas defining a free society |
| Formation | 1919 |
| Founder | Herbert Hoover |
| Type | Public policy think tank |
| Location | <div>434 Galvez Mall</div> <div>Stanford University</div> <div>Stanford, California, U.S.</div> <div>94305</div> <div></div> <div>The Johnson Center</div> <div>1399 New York Ave. NW,</div> <div>S-500</div> <div>Washington, D.C., U.S.</div> <div>20005</div> |
| Director | Thomas W. Gilligan |
| | Condoleezza Rice |
| | (pending) |
| Revenue (2018) | \$70.5 million ^[1] |
| Expenses (2018) | \$70.5 million ^[1] |
| Website | www.hoover.org (http://www.hoover.org) |

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History



Hoover Institution Library and Archives, Stanford University.

The Institution was set up by Hoover, a wealthy engineer who was one of Stanford's first graduates. In 1928 he was elected President of the United States. He had been in charge of major relief efforts in Europe in 1914–1917 in Belgium and again after the world war in central and eastern Europe, especially Russia. Hoover's plan was to collect and permanently preserve the documents of major events for open research. Hoover's search team obtained rare printed and unpublished material. They included the papers of activists on the far left and far right, including the files of the Okhrana (the Tsarist secret police).^[12] In 1960, W. Glenn Campbell became director. He specialized in fund raising, setting up research operations and building collections regarding China and the Soviet Union. Relations improved with the host university.^[13]

In 1919, Hoover donated \$50,000 to Stanford University to support the collection of primary materials related to World War I, a project that became known as the Hoover War Collection. Supported primarily by gifts from private donors, the Hoover War Collection flourished in its early years. In 1922, the Collection became known as the Hoover War Library. The Hoover War Library was housed in the

Stanford Library, separate from the general stacks. By 1926, the Hoover War Library was known as the largest library in the world devoted to the Great War. By 1929, it contained 1.4 million items and was becoming too large to house in the Stanford Library. In 1938, the War Library revealed building plans for Hoover Tower, which was to be its permanent home independent of the Stanford Library system. The 285-foot tall^[14] tower was completed in 1941, Stanford University's fiftieth anniversary.^[15] Since then, the tower has been a key landmark for campus.^[16] On its 14th floor, the tower has an observation deck which holds a carillon of 48 bells that were donated to former president Hoover in 1940.^[17]

By 1946, the agenda of the Hoover War Library had expanded to include research activities; thus the organization was renamed the Hoover Institution and Library on War, Revolution and Peace. At this time, Herbert Hoover was living in New York City but remained integrally involved in the Hoover Institution and Library as a benefactor, fundraiser, and consultant.

In 1956 former President Hoover, under the auspices of the Institution and Library, launched a major fundraising campaign that allowed the Institution to realize its current form as a think tank and archive. In 1957, the Hoover Institution and Library was renamed the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace—the name it holds today.^[18]

In 1960, W. Glenn Campbell was appointed director and substantial budget increases soon led to corresponding increases in acquisitions and related research projects. In particular, the Chinese and Russian collections grew considerably. Despite student unrest in the 1960s, the institution continued to thrive and develop closer relations with Stanford.^[19]

In 1975 Ronald Reagan, who was Governor of California at that time, was designated as Hoovers first honorary fellow. He donated his gubernatorial papers to the Hoover library.^[20] During that time the Hoover Institution held a general budget of \$3.5 million a year. In 1976, one third of Stanford University's book holdings were housed at the Hoover library. At that time, it was the largest private archive collection in the United States.^[16]

Until 1979, Hoover's annual budget was about \$5.7 million, of which about forty percent was used to fund research (more than four times as much as twenty years ago).^[16] For his presidential campaign in 1980, Reagan engaged at least thirteen Hoover scholars to support the campaign in multiple capacities.^[21] After Reagan won the election campaign, more than thirty current or former Hoover Institution fellows worked for the Reagan administration in 1981.^[16]

In 1989, Campbell resigned as director of Hoover. He was replaced by John Raisian. This change of personnel was seen as the end of an era.^[22]

John Raisian served as director from 1989 to 2015. Thomas W. Gilligan succeeded him in 2015.

In August 2017 the David and Joan Traitel Building was inaugurated. The ground floor is a large conference center with a 400-seat auditorium and the top floor houses the Hoover Institution's headquarters.^[23] The auditorium is now a symbolic bridge between Hoover and Stanford Campus. In the future, Traitel will be joined by the George Shultz Building.^[14]

In 2019 the Hoover Institution celebrates its centenary. Hoover has 65 Senior Fellows, 45 Research Fellows, 26 Senior Guest Fellows, 6 National Fellows and 8 National Security Fellows. They are an interdisciplinary group of humanists, political scientists studying education, economics, foreign policy, energy, history, law, national security, health and politics.^[14]

The Institution is famous for its library and archives. The libraries extensive holdings include materials from both the First World War and Second World War, including the collection of documents of President Hoover, which he began to collect at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.^[24] Thousands of Persian books, official documents, letters, multimedia pieces and other materials on Iran's history, politics and culture can also be found at the Stanford University library and the Hoover Institution library.^[25]

Condoleezza Rice will succeed Thomas W. Gilligan as Hoover's director in September 2020.^[26]

Members

In May 2018 the website of the Hoover Institution listed 198 fellows.

Below is a list of directors and some of the more prominent fellows, former and current.

Directors

- Ephraim D. Adams, 1920–25
- Ralph H. Lutz, 1925–44
- Harold H. Fisher, 1944–52
- C. Easton Rothwell, 1952–59^[27]
- W. Glenn Campbell, 1960–89^[28]
- John Raisian, 1989–2015
- Thomas W. Gilligan, 2015–September 2020

Honorary Fellows

- The Baroness Thatcher, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom^[29] (deceased)

Distinguished Fellows

- George P. Shultz, former U.S. Secretary of State^[30]

Senior Fellows

- Fouad Ajami, political scientist, former director of the Middle East Studies Program at Johns Hopkins University (deceased)^[31]
- Scott Atlas, health care policy scholar and physician, former professor and Chief of Neuroradiology at Stanford University School of Medicine
- Richard V. Allen, former U.S. National Security Advisor
- Martin Anderson, former advisor to Richard Nixon and author of *The Federal Bulldozer* (deceased)
- Robert Barro, economist
- Gary S. Becker, 1992 Nobel laureate in economics (deceased)
- Joseph Berger, theoretical sociologist
- Peter Berkowitz, political scientist
- Russell Berman, professor of German Studies and Comparative Literature
- Michael Boskin, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President George H. W. Bush
- David W. Brady, political scientist^[32]
- Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, political scientist, professor at New York University
- Elizabeth Cobbs, historian, novelist, and documentary filmmaker
- John H. Cochrane, economist
- William Damon, professor of education
- Larry Diamond, political scientist, professor at Stanford University
- Frank Dikötter, chair professor of humanities at the University of Hong Kong
- Sidney Drell, theoretical physicist

- Darrell Duffie, Dean Witter Distinguished Professor of Finance at Stanford University's Graduate School of Business
- John B. Dunlop, expert on Soviet and Russian politics
- Richard A. Epstein, legal scholar
- Martin Feldstein, senior fellow at the George F. Baker Professor of Economics at Harvard University
- Niall Ferguson, historian, professor at Harvard University
- Chester E. Finn, Jr., professor of education
- Morris P. Fiorina, political scientist
- Milton Friedman, 1976 Nobel laureate in economics (deceased)
- Timothy Garton Ash, historian, columnist for The Guardian
- Jack Goldsmith, legal scholar
- Stephen Haber, economic historian and political scientist
- Robert Hall, economist
- Victor Davis Hanson, classicist, military historian, columnist
- Eric Hanushek, economist
- David R. Henderson, economist
- Caroline Hoxby, economist
- Bobby Ray Inman, retired admiral
- Shanto Iyengar, professor of political science, and director of the Political Communication Laboratory at Stanford University
- Ken Jowitt, historian
- Kenneth L. Judd, economist
- Daniel P. Kessler, scholar of health policy and health care finance
- Stephen D. Krasner, international relations professor
- Edward Lazear, economist
- Gary D. Libecap, Bren Professor of Corporate Environmental Policy and of Donald R. Bren School of Environmental Science
- Seymour Martin Lipset, political sociologist (deceased)
- Harvey Mansfield, political scientist
- Michael W. McConnell, legal scholar, former judge, professor at Stanford University
- Michael McFaul, political scientist, United States Ambassador to Russia
- H.R. McMaster, former National Security Advisor
- Thomas Metzger, sinologist
- James C. Miller III, economist
- Terry M. Moe, professor of political science at Stanford University
- Kevin M. Murphy, economist
- Norman Naimark, historian
- Douglass North, 1993 Nobel laureate in economics (deceased)
- William J. Perry, former U.S. Secretary of Defense
- Paul E. Peterson, scholar on education reform
- Alvin Rabushka, political scientist
- Raghuram Rajan, Katherine Dusak Miller Distinguished Service Professor of Finance at the University of Chicago's Booth School
- Condoleezza Rice, former U.S. Secretary of State
- Henry Rowen, economist (deceased)

- Thomas J. Sargent, 2011 Nobel laureate in economics, professor at New York University
- Robert Service, historian
- John Shoven, economist
- Abraham David Sofaer, scholar, former legal advisor to the U.S. Secretary of State
- Thomas Sowell, economist, author, columnist
- Michael Spence, 2001 Nobel laureate in economics
- Richard F. Staar, political scientist, historian
- Shelby Steele, author, columnist
- John B. Taylor, former U.S. Undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs
- Barry R. Weingast, political scientist
- Bertram Wolfe, author, scholar, former communist, (deceased; 1896–1977)
- Amy Zegart, political scientist

Research Fellows

- Ayaan Hirsi Ali, activist, feminist, author, scholar and former politician
- Clint Bolick, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona
- Lanhee Chen, political scientist, health policy expert, former policy director for Mitt Romney^[33]
- Robert Conquest, historian (deceased)
- David Davenport, former president of Pepperdine University
- Williamson Evers, education researcher
- Paul R. Gregory, Cullen Professor Emeritus in the Department of Economics at the University of Houston
- Alice Hill, former federal prosecutor, judge, special assistant to the president, and senior director for the National Security Council
- Charles Hill, lecturer in International Studies
- Tim Kane, economist
- Herbert S. Klein, historian
- Tod Lindberg, foreign policy expert
- Alice L. Miller, political scientist
- Shavit Matias, former deputy attorney general of Israel
- Abbas Milani, political scientist
- Henry I. Miller, physician
- Russell Roberts, economist, author
- Kori Schake, foreign policy expert, author
- Kiron Skinner, associate professor of international relations and political science, author
- Peter Schweizer, author (former fellow)
- Antony C. Sutton, author of *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development* (3 vol), fellow from 1968 to 1973
- Bruce Thornton, American classicist
- Tunku Varadarajan, writer and journalist

Distinguished Visiting Fellows

- John Abizaid, former commander of the U.S. Central Command^[10] (former fellow)
- Spencer Abraham, former U.S. Senator and Secretary of Energy (former fellow)

- Pedro Aspe, Mexican economist, former secretary of finance
- Michael R. Auslin, American writer, policy analyst, historian, and Asia expert
- Michael D. Bordo, Canadian economist, Professor of Economics and Professor of Economics at Rutgers University
- Charles Calomiris, financial policy expert, author, and professor at Columbia Business School
- Arye Carmon, Founding President and Senior Fellow at the Israel Democracy Institute (IDI)
- Elizabeth Economy, C. V. Starr senior fellow and director for Asia studies at the Council on Foreign Relations
- James O. Ellis, former commander, United States Strategic Command^[34]
- James Goodby, author and former American diplomat
- Jim Hoagland, American journalist and two-time recipient of the Pulitzer Prize
- Toomas Hendrik Ilves, former President of Estonia
- Raymond Jeanloz, professor of earth and planetary science and of astronomy
- Josef Joffe, publisher-editor of the German newspaper Die Zeit
- Henry Kissinger, former United States Secretary of State in the administrations of presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford
- James Mattis, former commander, U.S. Central Command and former Secretary of Defense
- Allan H. Meltzer, American economist
- Edwin Meese, former U.S. Attorney General
- David C. Mulford, former United States Ambassador to India, former Vice-Chairman International of Credit Suisse
- Joseph Nye, American political scientist, co-founder of the international relations theory of neoliberalism
- Sam Nunn, former United States Senator from Georgia
- George Osborne, British Conservative Party politician, former Chancellor of the Exchequer and former Member of Parliament (MP) for Tatton
- Andrew Roberts, British historian and journalist, Visiting Professor at the Department of War Studies, King's College London
- Peter M. Robinson, American author, research fellow television host, former speechwriter for then-Vice President George H.W. Bush and President Ronald Reagan
- Gary Roughead, former Chief of Naval Operations
- Donald Rumsfeld, former Secretary of Defense (former fellow)
- Christopher Stubbs, an experimental physicist
- William Suter, former Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States
- Kevin Warsh, former governor of the Federal Reserve System
- Pete Wilson, former Governor of California

Visiting Fellows

- Alexander Benard, American businessman, lawyer, and commentator on U.S. public policy
- Charles Blahous, U.S. public trustee for the Social Security and Medicare programs
- Robert J. Hodrick, U.S. economist specialized in International Finance
- Markos Kounalakis, Greek-American journalist, author, scholar and the Second Gentleman of California
- Bjorn Lomborg, Danish author, President of his think tank, Copenhagen Consensus Center
- Ellen R. McGrattan, Professor of Economics at the University of Minnesota

- Afshin Molavi, Iranian-American author and expert on global geo-political risk and geo-economics
- Charles I. Plosser, former president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia
- Raj Shah, former White House Deputy Press Secretary, former Deputy Assistant to the President
- Alex Stamos, computer scientist, former chief security officer at Facebook
- John Yoo, Korean-American attorney, law professor, former government official, author

Media Fellows

- Tom Bethell, journalist^[35]
- Sam Dealey, journalist, editor-in-chief of Washington Times
- Christopher Hitchens, journalist (deceased)^[36]
- Deroy Murdock, journalist^{[36][37]}
- Mike Pride, editor emeritus of the Concord Monitor and former administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes
- Christopher Ruddy, CEO of Newsmax Media

National Fellows

- Mark Bills, macroeconomist, National Fellow 1989–90^[38]
- Stephen Kotkin, historian, National Fellow 2010–11^[39]

Senior Research Fellows

- John H. Bunzel, expert in the field of civil rights, race relations, higher education, US politics, and elections (deceased)^[40]
- Robert Hessen, historian^[41]
- James Stockdale, Navy Vice Admiral, Medal of Honor recipient, 1992 US vice presidential candidate (deceased)^[42]
- Charles Wolf, Jr, economist (deceased)^[43]
- Edward Teller, physicist (deceased)^[44]

Publications

The Hoover Institution's in-house publisher, Hoover Institution Press, produces multiple publications on public policy topics, including the quarterly periodicals *Hoover Digest*, *Education Next*, *China Leadership Monitor*, and *Defining Ideas*. The Hoover Institution Press previously published the bimonthly periodical *Policy Review*, which it acquired from The Heritage Foundation in 2001.^[45] *Policy Review* ceased publication with its February–March 2013 issue.

In addition to these periodicals, the Hoover Institution Press publishes books and essays by Hoover Institution fellows and other Hoover-affiliated scholars.

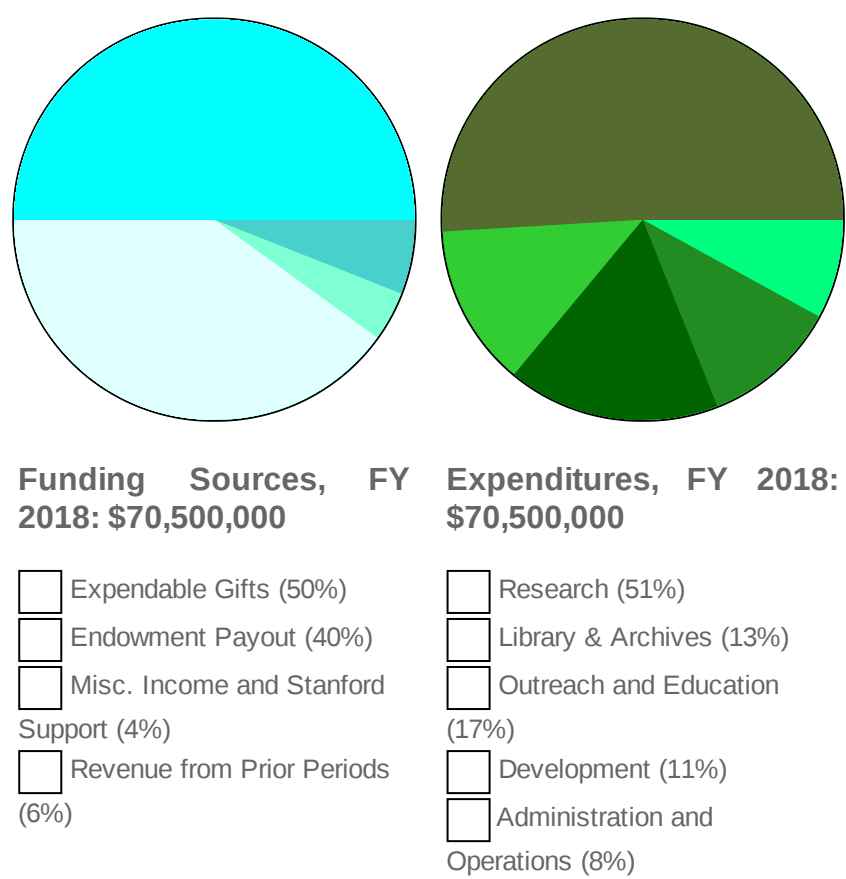
Funding

The Hoover Institution receives nearly half of its funding from private gifts, primarily from individual contributions, and the other half from its endowment.^[46]

Funders of the organization include the Taube Family Foundation, the Koret Foundation, the Howard Charitable Foundation, the Sarah Scaife Foundation, the Walton Foundation, the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, and the William E. Simon Foundation.^[47]

Details

Funding sources and expenditures, FY 2018:^[48]



See also

- List of Stanford University Centers and Institutes

Footnotes

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Further reading

- Paul, Gary Norman. "The Development of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace Library, 1919–1944". PhD dissertation U. of California, Berkeley. *Dissertation Abstracts International* 1974 35(3): 1682–1683a, 274 pp.

External links

- Official website (<http://www.hoover.org>)
- [hoover.org/hila](http://www.hoover.org/hila) (<http://www.hoover.org/hila>), the Hoover Institution Library and Archives official website
- hooverpress.org (<http://hooverpress.org/>), the Hoover Institution Press's official website
- [definingideas.org](http://www.hoover.org/publications/defining-ideas) (<http://www.hoover.org/publications/defining-ideas>), a Hoover Institution online journal
- EDIRC listing (<https://edirc.repec.org/data/hostaus.html>) (provided by RePEc)
- Hoover Institution (https://curlie.org/Regional/North_America/United_States/Society_and_Culture/Politics/Policy_Institutes/Hoover_Institution/) at Curlie
- [advancingafreesociety.org](http://www.advancingafreesociety.org/) (<http://www.advancingafreesociety.org/>), the Hoover Institution's blog of research and opinion on current policy matters
- Video of Hoover Institution events and *Uncommon Knowledge* (<https://www.youtube.com/hooverinstitution>) at YouTube
- Video of Hoover Institution events (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071215055012/http://fora.tv/hoover/>) at FORA.tv
- Hoover Institution FBI files (https://archive.org/details/foia_Hoover_Institution-HQ_-1_thru_5) hosted at the Internet Archive
- Education Next*, the Fordham Institute, and Common Core (<http://missourieducationwatchdog.com/education-next-the-fordham-institute-and-common-core/>)

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